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Components of the blast-furnace charge are very often approximated instead of being weighed. Parts produced from such mixtures are unfit for machining processes because they are either too hard or too brittle. There are about 7,000 rejected hoes lying around in the plant's machine shop No 5.

In March 1953, planters completed by the assembly shop were found to have defective parts, which could be broken by a light tap. Fifteen hundred parts were rejected, and the planters had to be dismantled and reassembled.

A large number of rejected parts for S-11 special couplers are piled near the foundry shop; hundreds of rejected wheels are added each month to this pile.

During the first 6 months of 1953, the foundry shop was responsible for 76 percent of the plant's rejects, amounting to 741,000 rubles. In 1953, rejects of gray iron have increased 5.6 percent and rejects of malleable iron have increased 8.3 percent as compared to the reject rate in 1952.

Other shops at the plant also failed to fulfill their plans. Machine shop No 5 had to stop all welding jobs for several days, as a result of a lack of materials. No later effort was made to make up the production deficit caused by material shortages.

Late in 1952, the plant received an order for orchard sprayers. Production of these sprayers was to start in May 1953, and in August of the same year the sprayers were to be mass produced. The plant's experimental shop has not as yet produced an experimental model. Most of the parts for the sprayer have not been tested.

In the first 6 months of 1953, the Uzbeksel'mash plant failed to produce 1,805 S-11 universal couplers, 1,830 rotary hoes, and 380,000 rubles' worth of spare parts because of shortcomings of various shops.

In the first 6 months of 1953, the plant lost 3 million rubles because of rejects, fines, and extra expenditures. In the same period production costs were 7 percent above planned costs.

The Kirovskiy Rayon Party Committee met three times during the past 7 months to discuss the problems of the Uzbeksel'mash Plant. It passed resolutions intended to improve conditions at the plant, but failed to check on the fulfillment of these resolutions.

PLANTS FAIL TO USE EQUIPMENT AND TO MECHANIZE TASKS -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 5 Sep 53

The Tashkent Tashsel'mash Plant, the Tashtekstil'mash Plant, and the Uzbeksel'mash Plant operate their highly productive equipment at only 75 percent of capacity.

Many plants in the Uzbek SSR have failed to mechanize conveying, loading, and unloading of raw materials and parts.

PLANT HOLDS BACK PRODUCTION OF COTTON PICKERS -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 12 Sep 53

Before the beginning of the 1953 cotton-picking season, the Tashkent Tashsel'mash Plant was to produce a large number of auxiliary picking units for SKhM-48 cotton pickers. The plant planned to begin production of these units by the end of May. It planned to produce 500 picking units during the third quarter

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of 1953, and 1,500 picking units during the fourth quarter of 1953. In August, it was decided to produce 1,000 additional picking units by the end of September, or a total of 1,500 picking units during the third quarter of 1953.

Poor planning by plant Director Ottygashev, Chief Engineer Vinokurov, and Production Chief Taranovskiy is responsible for the plant's failure to carry out its production plan for picking units. When it became evident that the Tashsel'mash plant would not be able to produce the required number of picking units, production of many parts for the picking units was spread out among many smaller organizations in Tashkent. These organizations also failed to deliver the goods.

The Bolshevik Artel of the Metal Industry Union was given an order for 4,000 parts for the picking units of the SKM-48 cotton picker to be delivered in August. Not one part was delivered as planned, and the production of parts did not start until September.

Other artels of the Metal Industry Union were to produce 1,500 hoppers for the picking unit during August and September, but failed to meet this goal. Instead, Nizametdinov, chairman of the Metal Industry Union, decided that 400 hoppers should be produced in September. Glavkhiladecorgoborudovaniye /Main Administration for Commercial Refrigeration Equipment/ (Director, Vaisman) has not produced a single picking unit part in August.

Lack of interest in production of picking units, shown by the administration, party organization, and union organization of the Tashsel'mash plant and directors of other industrial plants in Tashkent, has resulted in the shipment of many SKM-48 cotton pickers unequipped with auxiliary picking units.

#### SHORTCOMINGS AT MACHINE PLANTS -- Moscow, Trud, 19 Sep 53

Many plants producing agricultural machines still have serious shortcomings. The Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Plant has no conveyer system for its motors and other products. The Belinskiy Belinsk'sel'mash Plant is slow in organizing the production of potato planters. The Tashkent Tashsel'mash Plant is chronically behind in its production schedule. The Minsk Tractor Plant has dragged out the organization of mass production of the Belarus' tractor.

Up to now, the Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Transportation and Heavy Machine Building have not paid enough attention to the lagging production of spare parts for agricultural machines and tractors.

Some plants have made a good showing. Thus, inventors and innovators of the Rostov-on-Don Krasnyy Aksay Plant were able to save the plant almost 1.5 million rubles during the first 6 months of 1953.

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